

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A high-throughput method for determining a biochemical function of a protein or polypeptide domain of unknown function comprising:
- 5 (A) identifying a putative polypeptide domain that properly folds into a stable polypeptide domain, said stable polypeptide having a defined three dimensional structure:
- 10 (B) determining three dimensional structure of the stable polypeptide domain from an automated analysis of NMR spectrometer spectra of said polypeptide domain, wherein said automated analysis is conducted by a NOESY\_Assign process:
- 15 (C) comparing the determined three dimensional structure of the stable polypeptide domain to known three-dimensional structures in a protein data bank, wherein said comparison identifies known structures within said protein data bank that are homologous to the determined three dimensional structure; and
- (D) correlating a biochemical function corresponding to the identified homologous structure to a biochemical function for the stable polypeptide domain.
- 20 2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the prestep of parsing a target polynucleotide into at least one putative polypeptide domain.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein said parsing is performed by a first computer algorithm, wherein said first computer algorithm is selected from the group consisting of a computer algorithm capable of determining exon phase boundaries of a polynucleotide, and a computer algorithm capable of
- 25 determining interdomain boundaries encoded in a polynucleotide.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising a computer algorithm that compares the putative polypeptide domain sequence with known domain sequences stored within a database.
- 30 5. The method of claim 1, wherein said NMR spectra are analyzed by a second computer algorithm that automatically assigns resonance assignments to the polypeptide sequence.

6. The method of ~~claim 1~~, wherein said identification of said stable polypeptide domain comprises measuring a time course of amide hydrogen-deuterium exchange.
7. The method of ~~claim 1~~, wherein prior to step (B), said stable polypeptide domain is optimally solubilized, said optimum solubilization comprising:
- i) preparing an array of microdialysis buttons, wherein each of said microdialysis buttons contains at least 1  $\mu$ l of an approximately 1mM solution of said stable polypeptide domain;
  - ii) dialyzing each member of said array of microdialysis buttons against a different dialysis buffer;
  - iii) analyzing each of said dialyzed microdialysis buttons to determine whether said stable polypeptide domain has remained soluble; and
  - iv) selecting the polypeptide domain having optimum solubility characteristics for NMR spectroscopy.
8. The method of ~~claim 1~~, wherein said comparison of said determined three dimensional structure to said known three-dimensional structures in the protein data bank is performed by a third computer algorithm that is capable of determining 3D structure homology between said determined three dimensional structure and a member of said PDB.
9. The method according to ~~claim 1~~, wherein said third computer algorithm is selected from the group consisting of DALI, CATH and VAST.
10. The method of ~~claim 1~~, wherein said protein data bank is Protein Data Base ("PDB").
11. The method of ~~claim 4~~, wherein said database contains domain sequence information of known and determined domain sequences.
12. An integrated system for rapid determination of a biochemical function of a protein or protein domain of unknown function:
- (A) a first computer algorithm capable of parsing said target polynucleotide into at least one putative domain encoding region;
  - (B) a designated lab for expressing said putative domain;

- 5 (C) an NMR spectrometer for determining individual spin resonances of amino acids of said putative domain;
- (D) a data collection device capable of collecting NMR spectral data, wherein said data collection device is operatively coupled to said NMR spectrometer;
- (E) at least one computer;
- (F) a second computer algorithm capable of assigning individual spin resonances to individual amino acids of a polypeptide;
- 10 (G) a third computer algorithm capable of determining tertiary structure of a polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide has had resonances assigned to individual amino acids of said polypeptide;
- (H) a database, wherein stored within said database is information about the structure and function of known proteins and determined proteins; and
- 15 (I) a fourth computer algorithm capable of determining 3D structure homology between the determined three-dimensional structure of a polypeptide of unknown function to three-dimensional structure of a protein of known function, wherein said protein of known structure is stored within said protein database, wherein said fourth computer algorithm determines said structure by an automated NOESY\_Assign process.
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13. A high-throughput method for determining a biochemical function of a polypeptide of unknown function encoded by a target polynucleotide comprising the steps:
- 25 (A) identifying at least one putative polypeptide domain encoding region of the target polynucleotide ("parsing");
- (B) expressing said putative polypeptide domain;
- (C) determining whether said expressed putative polypeptide domain forms a stable polypeptide domain having a defined three dimensional structure ("trapping");
- 30 (D) determining the three dimensional structure of the stable polypeptide domain by an automated NOESY\_Assign process;
- (E) comparing the determined three dimensional structure of the stable polypeptide domain to known three dimensional structures in a Protein

Data Bank to determine whether any such known structures are homologous to the determined structure; and

- (F) correlating a biochemical function corresponding to the homologous structure to a biochemical function for the stable polypeptide domain.

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